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Ozark-St. Francis National Forests

General Report to the Public for 1991

General Report to the Public

A look at the Accomplishments and Programs affecting the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests.

Fiscal Year 1991

(October 1, 1990-September 30, 1991)

About the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests

When you visit the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests, you will likely talk with a Forest Service employee at an information counter, in a campground, on a trail or by a lake. But you won't meet even a fraction of the people who work behind the scenes -- the soil scientist, the wildlife biologist, the bookkeeper, the timber manager, the fire specialist, the archeologist, the teacher.

The Ozark National Forest was established by presidential proclamation on March 6, 1908. In those days, to work for the Forest Service, you had to be a man, be able to ride a horse and be a good shot. A lot of things have changed since then.

Today, there are over 300 men and women who work on the 1.2 million acres of the Ozark National Forest and 20,977 acres of the St. Francis National Forest (established in 1960 in eastern Arkansas). The issues facing the employees of the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests today demand that resource personnel be highly qualified. All employees have received specialized training in their field and strive to work as a team to develop problem-solving strategies.

The people who work for the Forest Service want to understand your needs and want to help make your visit to the Forest more enjoyable. If you have any questions or comments feel free to stop by and visit, call or write any of the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests offices listed below:

Ozark-St. Francis National Forests
Supervisor's Office
605 West Main Street
Russellville, AR 72801
(501) 968-2354

Sylamore Ranger District
P.O. Box 1279
Mountain View, AR 72560
(501) 269-3228

Buffalo Ranger District
P.O. Box 427; Jasper, AR 72641
(501) 446-5122

Bayou Ranger District
Rt. 1 Box 36; Hector, AR 72843
(501) 284-3150

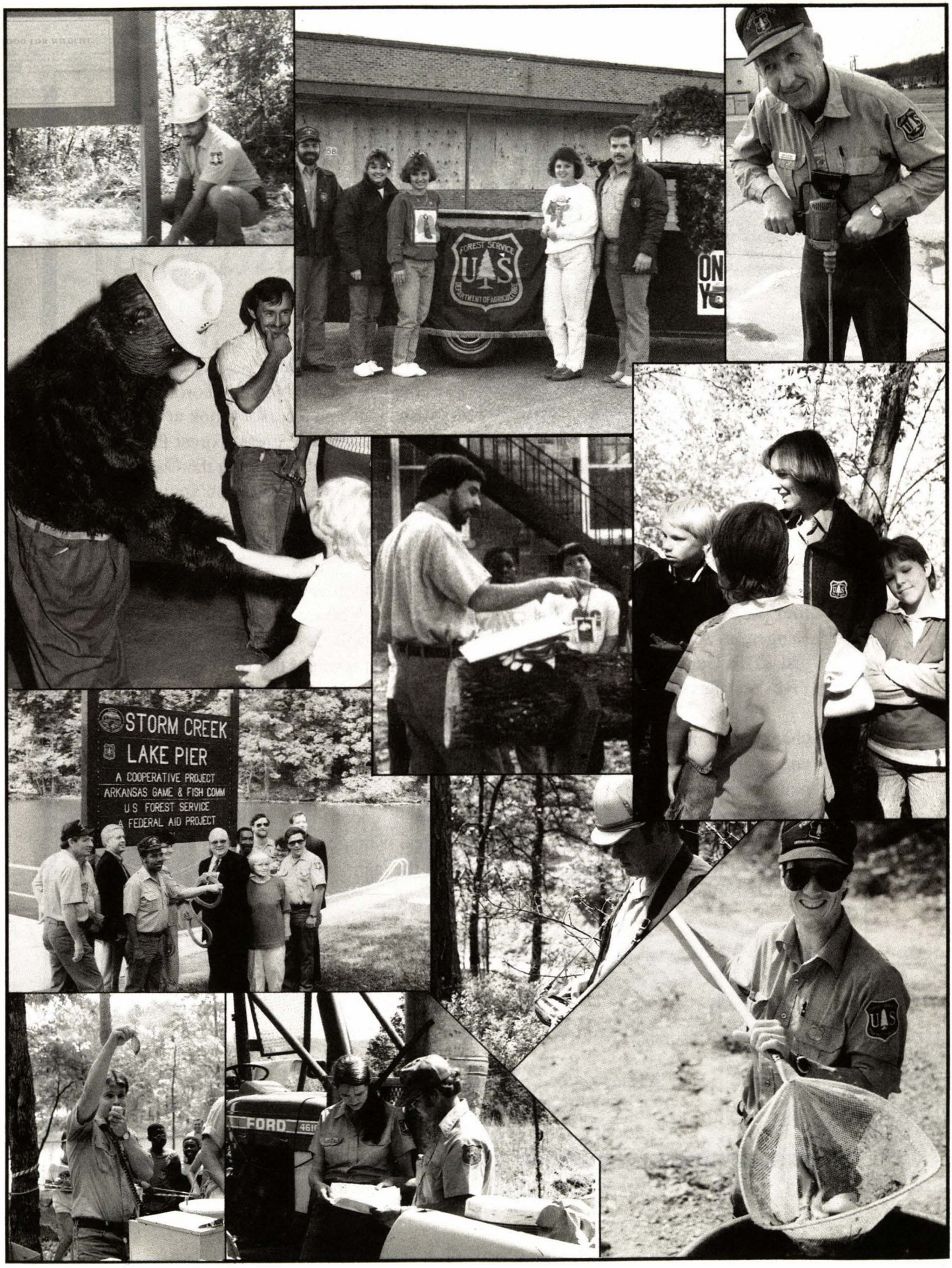
Pleasant Hill Ranger District
P.O. Box 190; Clarksville, AR 72830
(501) 754-2864

Boston Mountain Ranger District
P.O. Box 76; Ozark, AR 72949
(501) 667-2191

Magazine Ranger District
P.O. Box 511; Paris, AR 72853
(501) 963-3076

St. Francis Ranger District
Rt. 4 Box 14-A; Marianna, AR 72360
(501) 295-5278

Cass Job Corp Center
HC 63, Box 210; Ozark, AR 72949
(501) 667-3686


FOREST SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STORM CREEK
LAKE PIER
A COOPERATIVE PROJECT
ARKANSAS GAME & FISH COMM
U.S. FOREST SERVICE
A FEDERAL AID PROJECT
FORD

Ozark-St. Francis Natinal Forests

Supervisor's Corner

Lynn C. Neff, Forest Supervisor

Dear Friends of the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests:

This third annual report to you the "shareholders" of the National Forests will provide a brief summary of our 1991 accomplishments and a cursory look at our five year review and evaluation of the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests Forest Plan.

Fiscal Year 1991 marks the completion of five years of managing the Ozark-St. Francis under the guidance of the Land and Resource Management Plan approved in 1986. At least every five years, it is my responsibility to review the conditions of the land covered by the Forest Plan to determine whether the conditions or demands of the public have changed significantly.

Accordingly, in 1991, I established a full-time interdisciplinary review team of four professionals to conduct the Five-Year Review. The team included a District Ranger, an Assistant District Ranger, a Wildlife Biologist and the Forests Archeologist. This General Report to the Public will highlight some of the findings of this Five-Year Review as well as highlights of the 1991 program of work.

The Ozark-St. Francis National Forests is continuing a process of growth and change with new perspectives. New Perspectives builds off of the best from the past, encouraging new thinking and research, exploring new technology and developing new partnerships with you, the owners of the public land we manage. Our goal is to sustain healthy ecosystems and healthy economies under the multiple-use concept.

We appreciate your input concerning Forest management plans and activities and encourage your continued participation in the management of the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests.

LYNN C. NEFF
Forest Supervisor

Resource Accomplishments:

Striking a Balance

The National Forests and grasslands are one of America's finest natural treasures. Stretching from Maine to California, from Alaska to Puerto Rico, the 156 National Forests contain 191 million acres of astonishing diversity of land, water, vegetation, wildlife and outdoor recreation.

These forests are more than picture-post card images, they are working landscapes, multi-purpose lands for a multi-faceted, ever changing society.

The multiple-use nature of the National Forests is what separates them from the National Parks. Both are part of America's public land system, but differ in philosophy and purpose. The National Parks are managed predominantly for scenic values, recreation and wildlife. On the National Forests, the resources -- timber, range, minerals, water, wildlife and recreation are used in compatible and sustainable ways to generate the greatest benefits for the American people.

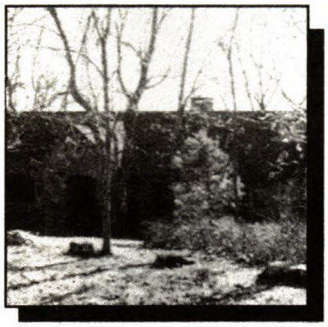
The national forests and grasslands are among the few places where intensive efforts are being made to manage our natural resources in an economically efficient, environmentally safe and socially responsible manner. Our National Forests have proven to be an excellent use of our public lands.

Striking a balance among the various uses of the National Forests takes careful planning, professional decision making and public participation and awareness.

The following pages lists the accomplishments for the past year in recreation, timber, soil, water, air quality, land acquisitions, wildlife, fisheries, facilities, and Job Corps. Plus, a summary of the Monitoring and Evaluation Report, TSPIRS Report and Five Year Review.

If you have any questions about this information, feel free to contact the Supervisor's Office in Russellville, (501) 968-2354.

Recreation



During 1991, many people visited the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests to enjoy camping and picnic sites, swimming beaches, five designated wilderness ares, two levels of underground caverns, thousands of acres of lakes and streams, over 200 miles of trails and other recreational opportunities.

This Fiscal Year saw the beginning of several new initiatives which resulted in a banner year for recreation on the Forest. The following are some of these initiatives:

White Rock Lodge - In 1986 a volunteer organization, the Friends of White Rock, was formed to help restore the cabins and lodge located on White Rock Mountain. In 1991, restoration work on the lodge was completed. It is equipped with an efficiency kitchen, wood burning stove, two showers and two half-baths. The sleeping rooms have a total of 10 double bunks.

Mt. Magazine Development - In 1989, a Special Use Permit was issued to allow Arkansas State Parks to build and operate a mountain top park pending the outcome of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). As part of the EIS and extensive study of the Mt. Magazine area will be done to determine what various levels of development would do to the mountain environment. The final EIS is expected to be completed by Summer 1992. If a development alternative is selected by the Forest Service and the Department of Parks and Tourism, a 30-year Special Use Permit will be issued.

Moccasin Gap Horse Trail - This 28-mile trail is for all practical purposes complete. The trail is completely marked and a map/brochure are in the final stages. Equestrian Unlimited has named this trail one of the best horse trail systems in the state. For the last two years, the Forest Service has worked closely with Arkansas Trail Rider's Association in developing the trail and in monitoring its use.

Shores Lake Recreation Area - New sidewalks, pavilion, fishing pier and paved road are part of the new and improved Shores Lake. The Lake was drained just after Labor Day in 1989 when a worn gate, raised for a fish management project jammed. Other improvements include expansion of the beach area, paved sidewalk from the beach into the water, installation of showers and flush toilets in the bathhouse and a new fishing pier.

Wilderness Management Plans - All five Wilderness Implementation Schedules are completed thanks to the help of the Arkansas Wilderness Steering Committee and individual wilderness sub-committees.

Huckleberry Horse Trail - Two main loops were completed last year to make up the 40 miles of scenic trails designed for horseback riders, hikers or mountain bicycle riders. Each trail crosses several gravel roads, allowing you to plan trips from one-half mile to 40 miles. Bulletin boards are located at key trail access points. Last fall, a trail brochure was completed which includes information about each loop and a map of the trail system.

Wild and Scenic River Study - Senator Dale Bumpers recently introduced to Congress an amendment to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating several Arkansas rivers as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The rivers named in the amendment include Big Piney, Buffalo, Hurricane Creek, Mulberry, North Sylamore Creek and Richland Creek.

ATU Museum of Prehistory and History - A private collection of artifacts, salvaged by two Arkansas Archeological Society members from National Forest land, was donated to the Forest Service. Working together, the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Arkansas Tech University and Forest Service established and remodeled a facility on ATU campus to house a museum. About 50% of the interpretive displays are completed in the museum and interpretive programs are being done there on a monthly basis.

Pleasant Hill Rifle Range - As a response to requests from the public, a rifle range was built as a challenge cost share project with a group of interested citizens in Johnson County. The general public and various law enforcement agencies are using the rifle range for target practice. Both rifles and hand guns can be used at the Range which is open during daylight hours.

Forest Interpretive Plan - I991 saw the revitalizing of interpretive services in the Forest Service. A Interpretive Prescription for the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests was completed which established the first ten priority interpretive sites on the forests. These sites are: Henry R. Koen Forest Service Building in Russellville, Bayou District Visitor Center in Hector, Rotary Ann Wayside on Highway 7 north, Shelter Cave Gazebo at Blanchard Springs outside Mountain View, Pleasant Hill District Visitor Center in Clarksville, Magazine District Visitor Center in Paris, Middleton Wayside on Sylamore Scenic Byway outside Mountain View, Turner Bend Wayside on Pig Trail Scenic Byway outside Ozark, and Crowley's Ridge Wayside on St. Francis Scenic Byway outside Marianna.

Timber

The Ozark-St. Francis National Forests contain over 1.2 million acres of federally owned land. About one third of the Ozark-St. Francis is covered by pine forests and mixed species forests in which pines are the dominant vegetation. Hardwoods dominate the remaining two-thirds of the land. About ten percent of the forest is older than eighty years, eighty percent of the forest is between forty and eighty years old and ten percent is younger than age forty.

Of the total acres in the forest, 744,200 acres (65%) are considered suitable for timber management activities. The application of good timber management practices (i.e. removal of diseased, insect-infested, mature and overcrowded trees) benefits these timbered acres and maintains a healthy forest.

Forest management activities are designed to protect watersheds, provide habitat for wildlife and give variety to the landscape while providing raw material for local industry. In addition, timber harvested from the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests -- which in Fiscal Year 1991 totaled 49.7 million board feet, valued at $4,186,255 -- stimulates the economy and provides employment and support for county school and road programs. Twenty-five percent of the total timber revenue $1,062,851 for Fiscal Year 1991, was added to other forest revenues to be distributed to local government for road and school programs.

During Fiscal Year 1991, forty (40) administrative appeals were filed on project level decisions relating to timber management activities. This was up from 21 appeals in Fiscal Year 1990. Timber volume sold (contracted for future harvest) during Fiscal Year 1991 amounted to only 26.8 million board feet compared to 65 million board feet that had been planned for sale. The effects of project level appeals was a major factor in causing this shortfall in the sale program. At the writing of this report, appeals continue to be filed against timber management activities on the Forest and appear to be one of the major challenges in accomplishing land management objectives.

Employment and Income Account

The Employment, Income and Program Level Account estimates the value of the timber sale program in terms of local jobs created and income produced. Employment generated by the 1991 timber program provided 411 local jobs and generated income of $8,279,000. In addition, the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests employed about 50 people full time, in addition to seasonal and contract workers, in the timber program. Salaries for employees and payment to local contractors represent approximately two million dollars in income to the surrounding area.

25% Returns to Counties

The Payment Act of 1908 established the practice of making 25% Return Payments to the counties that contain National Forest lands, grassland or land utilization projects.

Each year the Forest Service calculates the total amount of revenues collected for the use of national forest, grasslands and land utilization projects for timber sales, grazing, recreation/special uses, minerals and land uses. Twenty-five percent of this total is then paid back to the states.

The state treasurer is responsible for dividing this payment proportionally among the counties that contain National Forest lands to be used specifically for public schools and roads.

25% Returns to Arkansas Counties
Fiscal Year 1991

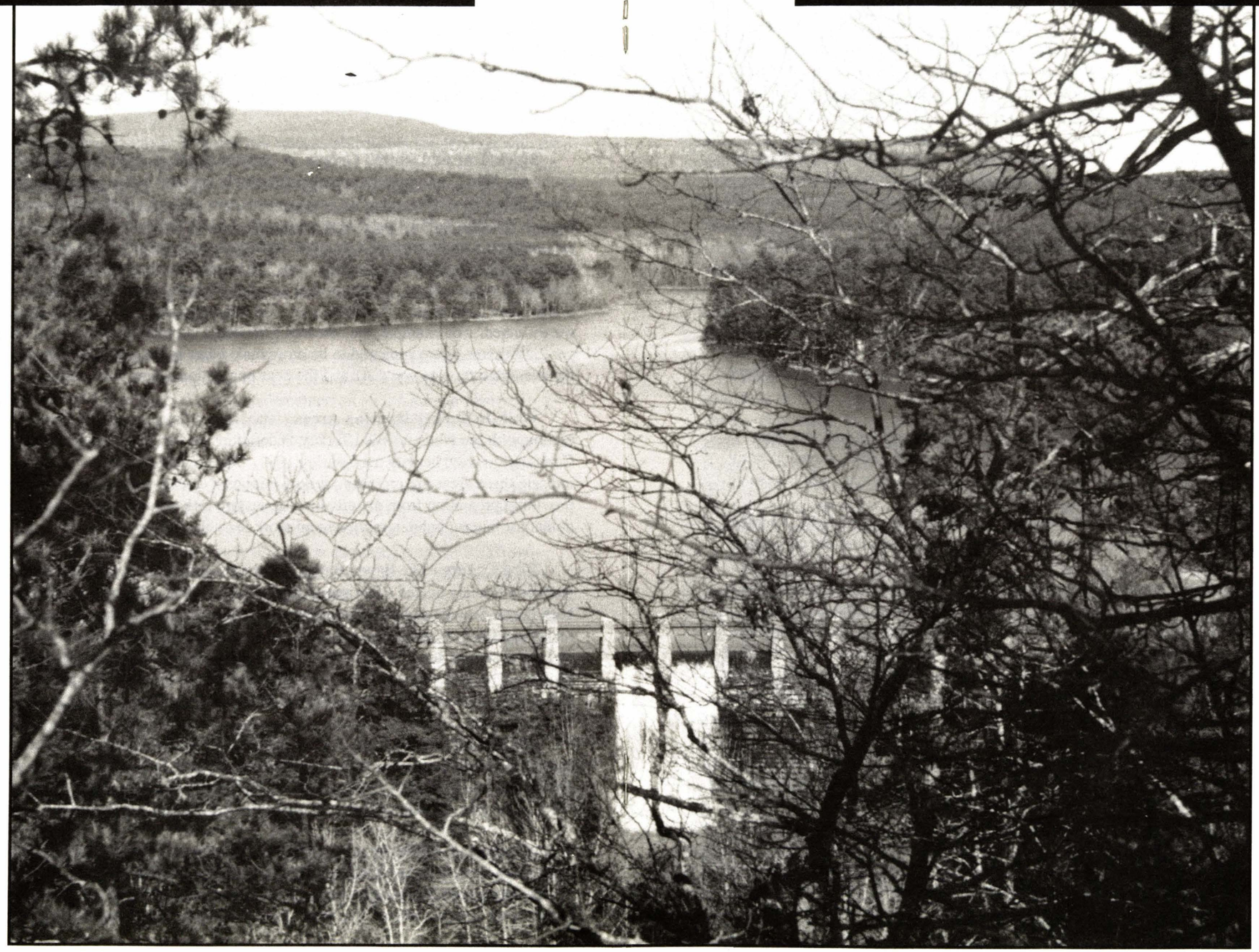
Forest/County	Acres	Amount
Ozark National Forest		
...Baxter	63,142	$ 92,723.40
...Benton	8,197	12,037.21
...Conway	6,969	10,233.91
...Crawford	85,266	125,212.27
...Franklin	103,924	152,611.35
...Johnson	177,400	260,510.12
...Logan	67,492	99,111.33
...Madison	47,814	70,214.38
...Marion	3,360	4,934.12
...Newton	197,214	289,606.79
...Pope	183,333	269,222.67
...Searcy	31,203	45,821.30
...Stone	61,508	90,323.88
...Van Buren	31,499	46,255.97
...Washington	23,195	34,061.63
...Yell	32,519	47,753.83
Ozark Total	**1,124,035**	**$1,650,634.16**
St. Francis National Forest		
...Lee	11,653	27,212.94
...Phillips	9,548	22,297.19
St. Francis Total	**21,201**	**$ 49,510.13**

Soil, Water and Air Quality

The Ozark-St. Francis National Forests are committed to using sound practices that maintain or enhance soil productivity and water quality on the forests. We follow the State defined guidelines called Best Management Practices to reduce the amount of non-point source water pollution and soil erosion.

This year, monitoring was done in eight harvested timber stands and field reviews were done on many other projects as well. The results of this monitoring indicates that overall, Best Management Practices were effective in preventing soil erosion; monitoring of lakes, rivers, and streams showed no obvious decrease in the quality of the water. Field reviews have revealed some projects where watershed values were not adequately considered or the effects were not adequately documented. Action has been taken to correct these problems.

Twenty-four thousand acres of watershed inventory was completed. Watershed improvements were completed on 34 acres and watershed improvement maintenance was completed on 85 acres.



Land Acquisitions

The Ozark-St. Francis National Forests has an active land adjustment program that includes both exchanging and purchasing land.

The first priority in land adjustment is to use the land exchange program but many landowners are not interested in exchanging land with the Forest Service. All purchases are from willing sellers who desire to sell their property to the Forest Service for the use and enjoyment of the public. Emphasis is being placed on obtaining Wilderness inholdings, recreation composite, rare and endangered species and sensitive watershed protection tracts.

In 1991, the Ozark-St. Francis purchased 1,384 acres and optioned another 566 acres which will be reported as accomplished in 1992. These acquisitions include one wilderness tract (Upper Buffalo), two recreation composite tracts, one rare and endangered species tract and five watershed protection tracts. We will continue our emphasis on purchasing tracts that are desirable for public use in 1992.

Facilities

The Forest Service provides, operates and maintains numerous facilities to serve users of the National Forests while at the same time be compatible with the environment. These facilities include buildings, dams, roads and utility systems. Services are also provided for land surveying, mapping and aerial photography.

Office Addition - The Cass Civilian Conservation Corps Vocational Skills Training program continued with the addition to the Boston Mountain Ranger District Office. The office is scheduled to be completed in Fiscal Year 1992.

Gate Lift at Shores Lake Dam - Installation of a new hydraulic lifting mechanism and other replacement parts was completed. The lift mechanism is now fully functional and can be operated safely.

Mapping - Field editing of the Secondary Base Series (1/2" = 1 mile, Administrative Map) was started and will extend into next fiscal year. Also, field editing of 11 quadrangles of the Primary Base Series (2.64" = 1 mile maps) was completed.

Roads - The inventory project is still in the final mapping and data entry phase. This, in concert with the above noted mapping edits, served to bring to our attention many discrepancies that required additional work to resolve.

Twenty-seven (27) miles of road were reconstructed, and of those, 16 miles are planned for closure after resource management activities are completed.

Cooperating State and Federal Agencies - Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department/Federal Highway Administration-Contract awarded for reconstruction and paving of 5.5 miles of the Push Mountain Road using Public Lands Highway funding. This is the third stage of a 23.6 mile project to provide improved access across the National Forest from the Big Flat area northerly towards Mountain Home, the county seat of Baxter County.

Representatives from the Ozark-St. Francis also participated in the environmental analysis for the upgrading of U.S. Highway 412 in northwest Arkansas. Some alternatives being looked at involve the use of National Forest System lands.

Cooperating Counties - Seven project agreements were made with four counties to cooperatively improve roads or sections of roads of mutual interest to both the County and the Forest Service. These counties were Johnson, Logan, Pope, and Van Buren.

Environmental Education

Environmental Education associated with the Forest Service began in the 1930's with the Civilian Conservation Corps. Back then, the basic principles of our environment were learned through work projects such as soil stabilization, tree planting and thinning. It was in this period that a Forest Service employee became known as the "Ambassadress of Trees" as she mobilized women and children to learn about the forest environment and to plant trees to ensure forests forever.

Today, environmental education focuses on increasing awareness, knowledge and appreciation of all natural resources; promotes critical thinking skills that enable people to recognize the complexity of resource issues; and fosters the individual responsibility to conserve, preserve and wisely use natural resources.

The Ozark-St. Francis National Forests' involvement in environmental education has grown tremendously over the past few years. The following highlights some of this involvement:

Project Learning Tree - Five workshops were facilitated for over 150 educators in 1991. These workshops are designed to show educators how to use the Nationally recognized Project Learning Tree materials and lesson plans. Project Learning Tree is an environmental education program that is designed to help students K-12 become personally aware of their presence in the forest environment, their impact on it and their responsibility to it; and to develop the skills and knowledge to make informed decisions regarding the use and management of the environment.

Project WILD - Last year, the Forests got involved in facilitating Project WILD workshops. Project WILD is sponsored by the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission. It is an environmental education program that focuses of wildlife and aquatics.

Educator's-In-Industry - As a participating member of this program sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and coordinated by Arkansas Tech University, the Forests has the opportunity to expose area educators (K-12) to the concept and mission, types of careers and specific environmental studies that are involved with the Forest Service. In turn, the educator's take this knowledge and form their own lesson plans to use with their students.

Earth Day - In 1991, the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests participated in local Earth Day activities throughout Arkansas. Since the first Earth Day in 1970, peoples sensitivity and awareness of the environment has heightened. By participating in these programs, the Forests hope to assure people that their forests are being managed with future generations in mind and that their input is important.

TSPIRS Report

Summary

If you would like a copy of the entire TSPIRS Report contact the Planning Staff at the Supervisor's Office. The address is listed on page 2 of this report.

The Timber Sale Program Information Reporting System (TSPIRS) is a system developed jointly between the General Accounting Office and the Forest Service. TSPIRS is designed to provide an annual report of the costs, revenues, resource benefits and local community effects of the timber sale programs of the National Forest System.

Results of the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest timber sale program in Fiscal Year 1991 include:

☞ Harvest of 49.6 million board feet of timber, valued at $4,186,255 from 9,515 acres, less than 1% of the total forest area. This compares to a harvest volume of 57.6 million board feet valued at $4,690,317 in Fiscal Year 1990.

☞ Revenues exceeded operating expenses by $43,308 compared to $1,190,269 in Fiscal Year 1990. Major changes in the structure of the TSPIRS accounting system account for approximately one half of the reduction in net gain.

☞ Twenty-five percent of total revenues from timber ($1,062,851) was distributed to local governments for road and school programs. This is down somewhat from the $1,133,181 returned in Fiscal Year 1990.

☞ An estimated 411 jobs and $8,279,000 in income were generated in local communities as a result of the Timber Sale Program for 1991.

☞ Federal income taxes estimated at $1,242,000 are directly attributable to the 1991 Timber Sale Program.

☞ The present net value of projected future benefits and costs of timber management on 9,515 acres harvested in FY 1991 is $10,047,000.

☞ Harvesting timber may also benefit other resource areas through enhanced wildlife habitat, opportunities to gather firewood and improved access for hunters, fishermen and other forest visitors.

☞ The timber sale program also helps to build and maintain a forest road system which provides access to protect the forest from fire, insect and disease attack.

A major objective of National Forest timber sale programs is to implement planned periodic renewal of the vegetation in patterns that produce multiple benefits in place of natural catastrophic events. It should also be noted that while both the cost and benefits, including revenues, are displayed in the Timber Sale Report, many of the costs displayed are land stewardship costs that would be incurred whether or not timber was sold or harvested.

Revenues and Expenses

Timber Sales

Ozark-St. Francis National Forests
Period ending September 30, 1991

Account Description	Commercial	Personal Use	Total
Revenues			
...Timber Sales	3,752,629	12,700	3,765,329
...Purchaser Road Credit	359,628	--	359,628
...Associated Charges	60,305	--	60,305
...Interest and Penalties	993	--	993
Total Revenues	**4,173,555**	**12,700**	**4,186,255**
Direct Expenses			
.Timber Sale Expenses			
...Harvest Administration	286,346	23,792	310,138
...General Admin. - Sales	419,453	12,572	432,025
...Sales Preparation	1,033,985	30,991	1,064,976
...Analysis/Documentation	--	--	--
...Appeals/Litigation - Sales	32,399	971	33,370
...Other Resource Support	264,419	7,925	272,344
...Brush Disposal Fund	--	--	--
...Coop Road Maintanence	53,081	1,591	54,672
.Depreciation Expenses			
...Road Design and Construction	369,870	11,086	380,956
...Purchaser Road Credits	353,085	10,582	363,667
.Total Timber Sale Expenses	**2,812,638**	**99,510**	**2,912,148**
.Timber Program Expenses			
...Timber Planning*	73,136	2,192	75,328
...Transportation Planning	52,333	1,569	53,902
...Silvicultural Examinations	415,228	12,445	427,673
...Genetic Tree Improvement	2,172	65	2,237
...Appropriated Reforestation	121,867	3,653	125,520
...KV Reforestation	61,094	1,831	62,925
...Appropriated Stand Improvement	93,017	2,788	95,805
...KV Stand Improvement	32,305	968	33,273
..Depreciation			
...Facilities	1,176	35	1,211
.Total Timber Program Expenses	**852,328**	**25,546**	**877,874**
Total Direct Expenses	**3,664,966**	**125,056**	**3,790,022**
Indirect Expenses			
.Timber Sale Expenses			
...Appeals/Litigation	--	--	29,530
.Timber Program Expenses			
...General Admin Prog	--	--	323,395
Total Indirect Expenses	--	--	**352,925**
Total Timber Expenses	--	--	**4,142,947**
Gain Before PAYMTS to State	--	--	43,308
Payments to State	--	--	1,062,851

Timber Volume(MBF) Info	Timber Purpose	Other Purpose	Personal Use	Total
Harvested	48,174	17	1,442	49,633
Under Contract Ending	42,655	1	161	42,817

MBF=Thousand Board Feet

TSPIRS Economic Account

The Economic Account provides an estimate of future benefits and costs associated with the current year's timber harvest. Also displayed are the positive and negative effects anticipated for wildlife due to the timber management program. Many species of wildlife, including most game species, benefit from appropriate manipulation of habitat through timber management. Mitigating measures are provided to enhance other species or to reduce adverse effects.

Ozark-St. Francis National Forests
Period ending September 30, 1991

Present Value of Benefits	$'s
Positive Effects	
.Timber	
..(revenue assoc. with future harvest)	$7,382,000
..(revenue assoc. with FY 91 harvest)	4,186,000
.Recreation	48,000
.Wildlife	5,252,000
.Fisheries	0
.Grazing	0
.Soils	0
.Water	0
Total	**16,868,000**
Negative Effects	
.Timber	0
.Recreation	0
.Wildlife	0
.Fisheries	0
.Grazing	0
.Soils	0
.Water	0
Total	**0**
Total Present Benefits	**16,868,000**

Present Value of Costs	$
Timber	
..(costs assoc. with future harvests)	$2,403,000
..(costs assoc. with FY 91 harvests)	2,652,000
Roads	1,318,000
Recreation	0
Wildlife	467
Fisheries	0
Grazing	0
Soils	0
Water	0
Total Present Costs	**6,840,000**
Present Net Value	**10,028,000**

Monitoring and Evaluation Report

Summary

If you would like a copy of the entire Monitoring and Evaluation Report, contact the Planning Staff at the Supervisor's Office. The address is listed on page 2 of this report.

The Ozark-St. Francis National Forests annually monitor and evaluate programs and projects to determine whether these activities are meeting the management direction, the output objectives and the management requirement set by the Forest Plan.

Monitoring helps us to identify any Plan amendments that may be needed to improve resource management. It is an ongoing process that is documented in reviews by the Forest Integrated Resource Management Team, Forest Staff Officers and District Rangers.

Evaluations of the monitoring results revealed that most of the Management Requirements were being followed and were effective in maintaining high quality resource management during Fiscal Year 1991. The report indicated a need to improve or modify some resource management requirements, improve compliance with some management requirements and to change a few monitoring requirements through a Plan Amendment.

Overall, implementation of the Forest Plan is on schedule. Good progress is being made toward supplying the goods and services (objectives) shown in the Forest Plan. Although some objectives were not met due to underfunding, actual accomplishments surpassed the funded activities in other instances. The actual funding received in Fiscal Year 1991 is compared with the Forest Plan budget in the chart below.

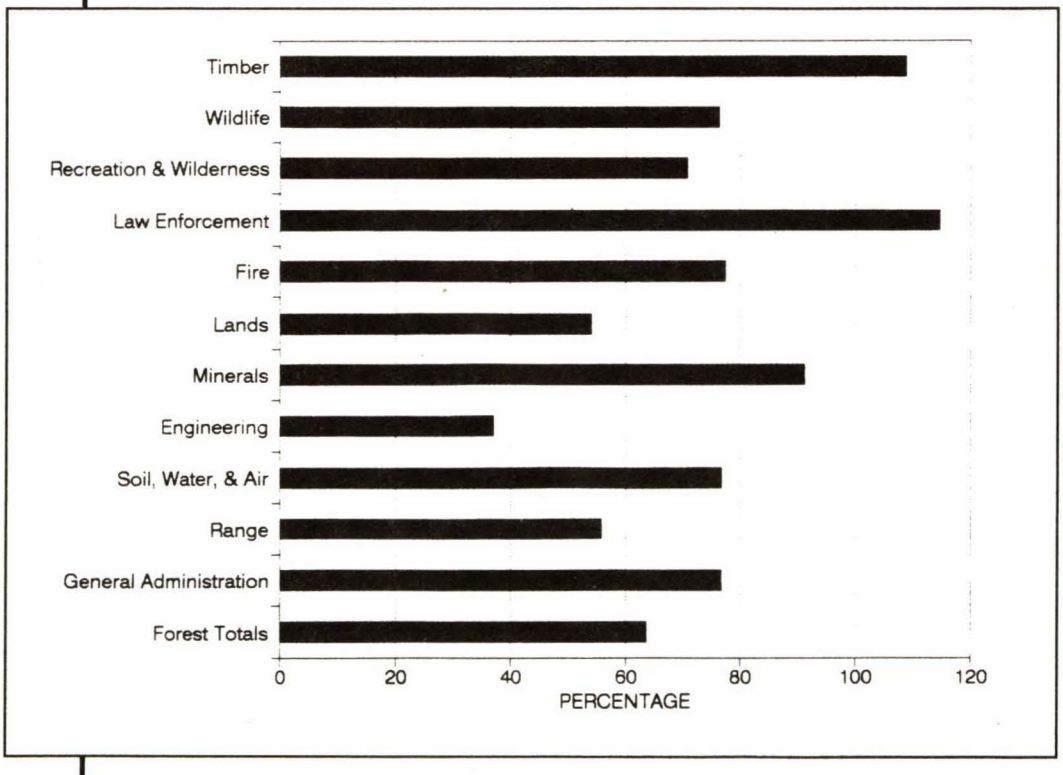


Figure 1. The actual Fiscal Year 1991 budget is expressed as a percentage of the budget level called for in the Forest Plan

5-Year Review Report

Summary

If you would like a copy of the entire 5-Year Review Report, contact the Planning Staff at the Supervisor's Office. The address is listed on page 2 of this report.

In 1986, the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests' Land and Resources Management Plan (Forest Plan or LRMP) was implemented. Fiscal Year 1991 marked not only five years of guidance under this Forest Plan, but also the halfway point until the next Forest Plan is developed.

In light of this, Lynn Neff, the Forest Supervisor, is conducting an indepth review of the current Forest Plan to ensure that guidelines identified five years ago are still appropriate today. A full-time review team made up of a District Ranger, a Wildlife Biologist, an Assistant District Ranger and the Forest Archeologist was formed by the Neff in early June 1991. This team assembled and compiled data gathered for all resources during the annual monitoring process. This data was evaluated and then compared to the results anticipated in the Forest Plan. In areas that needed changing, the team considered and/or recommended to continue as is, make amendments, study the action further followed by a possible amendment or revise the Forest Plan.

This review is in the final stages. The following are some of the items the Review Team studied:

Monitoring Process
Planned vs. Actual Outputs for Fiscal Years 1987-1990
Management Indicator Species Trends
Lands Adequately Restocked on the Forest
Insect and Disease Control for the Forest
Planned/Applied Management Requirements
Research Needs
Effects of Forest Management on Adjacent Lands
Planned vs. Actual Costs of Forest Management
Changes in Resource Demands
Review of the existing Plan amendments

An action plan will be developed for the Forest Supervisor's approval which will assign tasks and set due dates to implement recommendations in the 5-Year Review Report. Management implementation and further study items will be emphasized during Fiscal Year 1992.

Actual Accomplishments Compared to Forest Plan Objectives

The comparison of actual accomplishments by each fiscal year to the total activities proposed in the Forest Plan for the 10-year period allows you to see progress in reaching the 10-Year Plan objectives. Annual variations reflect changing priorities and changes in funding. The "% Plan" column reflects the percent of the total 10-Year objectives accomplished to date.

Activities	Units	LRMP Obj	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% Plan
Recreation								
Use Administration	PAOT-D	na	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,210,000	1,300,000	--
Trail								
--Construction/Recons.	miles	98	12	12	7	27	16	76
--Maintanence	miles	na	103	157	173	229	123	--
Cultural Resources								
--Inventory	acres	120,000	4,829	5,843	12,418	19,832	48,029	76
--Evaluation	sites	na	1	1	2	15	20	--
Wilderness Admin.	PAOT-D	1,336,000	133,600	133,600	133,600	133,600	133,600	500
Wildlife and Fisheries								
Prescribed Burning	acres	8,000	2,067	2,683	2,473	1,368	3,000	145
Wildlife Opening Maint	acres	2,090	0	64	65	81	605	39
Food Plot Maintenance	acres	240	10	40	49	76	359	223
W.Life Opening Devlop.	acres	260	20	40	157	249	96	216
Food Plot Development	acres	60	10	13	20	890	34	1,611
Wildlife Stand Impr.	acres	1,080	43	67	0	0	66	16
Seeding and Planting	acres	200	15	22	324	390	756	753
Pond Construction	struc	320	48	64	69	64	38	88
Fish Cover Development	struc	100	100	10	26	108	18	262
Pond Fertilization	acres	1,200	50	10	84	169	140	38
Range								
Prescribed Burning	acres	20,000	363	0	0	643	126	6
Bush Hogging	acres	20,000	0	35	1,130	170*	440	9
Fertilization	acres	10,000	0	0	640	1,286*	63	20
Seeding	acres	10,000	0	0	60	107*	0	2
Fencing	miles	70	0	0	0	0	3	4
Pond Construction	struc	100	0	0	5	3	1	9
Corral Construction	struc	20	0	0	0	0	1	5

Activities	Units	LRMP Obj	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% Plan
Timber *								
Timber Sales Offered	MBF	600,000	62,100	60,300	67,200	50,100	26,800	44
Reforestation								
--Hardwood	acres	22,000	3,100	2,000	2,074	1,447	1,709	47
--Pine	acres	30,900	3,146	4,167	2,621	2,798	2,610	50
TSI								
--Hardwood	acres	16,000	2,630	1,254	1,813	1,526	1,602	55
--Pine	acres	68,800	5,526	5,358	3,429	1,850	1,937	26
EAM Cutting Practices								
--Pine Clearcutting	acres	16,100	2,504	2,251	2,296	790	247	50
--Hdwood Clearcutting	acres	11,000	1,954	2,696	1,767	813	619	72
--Pine Seedtree	acres	8,200	910	239	863	874	814	45
--Pine Shelterwood	acres	3,600	0	0	0	0	23	1
--Hdwood Shelterwood	acres	4,000	0	65	170	132	251	15
--Pine Thinning	acres	51,000	4,893	3,461	3,917	5,973	2,413	41
--Hardwood Thinning	acres	13,000	258	1,665	1,299	1,307	1,166	44
UAM Cutting Practices								
--Hdwood Group Select	acres	42,000	20	30	551	679	371	4
--Pine Selection	acres	18,000	0	0	12	160	307	3
Exam. & Prescription	acres	1,100,000	102,000	99,004	59,113	58,782	47,237	33
Fuel Treatment								
Prescribed Burning	acres	50,000	1,529	2,340	1,750	3,842	2,614	24
Soil and Water								
Watershed Improvements	acres	250	39	66	58	28	34	90
Watershed Maintenance	acres	1,280	83	73	102	52	85	31
Soil & Water Inventory	acres	na	12,900	3,900	29,800	3,000	24,000	--
Road Work								
Reconstruction/Const.	miles	785	51	75	73	64	27	37
Lands and Minerals								
Mineral Leases	leases	2,606	260	1,021	1,195	702	660	147
Land Acquisition	acres	4,320	0	823	1,480	425	1,384	95
Land Exchange	acres	8,000	240	259	313	302	410	19
Boundary Location	miles	1,000	86	32	83	72	61	33
Landline Maintanence	miles	2,000	109	126	141	194	188	38
R of W Acquisition	number	na	18	29	25	14	21	--

TSI= Timber Stand Improvements
EAM Cutting Practices = Even-Aged Management
UAM Cutting Practices= Uneven-Aged Management
RofW = Right of Way
PAOT-D = People at One Time capacity (x) number of Days recreation site is open
na= not assigned
LRMP Obj. = Objectives set by Forest Plan
% Plan= % of Forest Plan accomplished to date
MBF= Thousand Board Feet
struc= Structures

* Hardwood and Pine Selection areas are gross stand acres.
* Some acreage figures from previous reports have been corrected.
* LRMP Obj. Column for timber, represents a weighted average of four years under the original Forest Plan and six years under the amended Forest Plan.

Forest Plan Objectives Backlogged Due to Underfunding

Activity	Units	Backlog
Recreation		
Canoe Access	areas	2
Cultural Resource Survey Sample	acres	O
Group Picnic Site	area	1
Swim Site	area	1
Water System	each	1
Flush Toilets	each	2
Range		
Pond Construction	structures	36
Timber		
Examination and Prescription	acres	183,864
Soil, Water, and Air		
Watershed Maintenance	acres	328
Lands		
Property Boundary Location	miles	366
Landline Maintenance	miles	242
Fuel Treatment		
Prescribed Burning	acres	12,925

*the numbers are approximate

Your Comments Needed

The basic management unit for recordkeeping and planning on the national forests is a compartment. Each year, we prepare compartment prescriptions for about one-tenth of the compartments on each forest. These prescriptions are the primary tool for carrying out our management activities. You are invited to obtain additional information on specific compartment prescriptions and plan implementation by contacting the Forest Supervisor's Office or any of the District Offices listed on page 2 of this report.

We welcome your comments.

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March 1992

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